GOOD STORIES OF THE PRESENT DAY. Remember Some Thrilling Experiences

I was one of the boat steerers and harpowers on the old whale ship Iron Coast of oston when she witnessed the calamity to the English ship Edna Dean off the coast of Chill. This ship had been chartered by certain mine oners in Chili to bring 450 laborers from They were to be landed at Concepcien, and it was within forty miles of that port that the calamity occurred. Our ship was healing in from the west and the Dean was coming down from the north. We raised her one merning about 8 o'clock. The wind was ight and variable, with just the sort of sky for sudden squalls, and I noticed that the Captain and mate kept an enxious eye on the heavens. We were under plain sail, while the Dean had erthing spread to the breeze, and we had parcely raised her hull when the men began to wonder at the recklessness of her Captain in

cracking on " with such a sky above him. The Dean was a profty sight as she draw near. Every sail was drawing, and she was throwing spray twenty feet high every time she ducked to the run of the sea. Very little work was going on aboard our ship just then. and nearly every man had his eves on the suanger as she came sweeping up. What is known on that coast as a thunderbolt squall suddenly formed in the northwest and came tearing down upon us like a monster shell from a cannon. It came with the speed of mought, accompanied by a hissing and crackling sound, and covering a track about a mile was struck, but no two men ever agreed as to was an explosion, and that she was lifted out

In a squair practice use, the ine cents as clear by defined as a stone wall. A great shout was heard from end to end of our strip as the Dean disappeared, but still no man was suite that he had seen aright. It was only after we rubbed our eyes and looked again and again that we could realize the awful calamity.

The whater was not fen minutes reaching the spot and or polink two of her hoats, but not one soniary human being, dead or alive, could be found. Indeed, there was so little wreckings about that we were amazed. We found a tormast a varid, a water cask, a piece of bulwars, and some deck rafle, but she took all her bears down with her. The awful force of the squair must have driven her under water, and perfuses a sort of whirlpool was formed at the instant to suck her down. She had 468 men aboard, and why it was that none were thrown to the surface has always been a puzzle. We remained in the vicinity half a day, but we saw nothing more than I have described. When we carried the news into Concencion it was discredited. Aye, it was bidly intimated that we were all drunk or had gone crazy. It was thirty days before full gredence was given our statements, and perbeddy intimated the had gone crazy. It was thirty days before full credence was given our statements, and perbais they might have foubted longer had not have for have and come to the one of her boars broken away and come to the surface and been driven almost into the har-ber of Concepcion.

Of all the mysteries of the sea coming to my

surface and been driven almost into the harber of Concepcion.

Of all the mysteries of the sea coming to my
knowledge by observation or from authentic
narrative the case of the brig lenguin stands
out most prominent. In 1859 a Mexican bon
of large wealth bought a great tract of land on
Cape San Lucas, at the end of the peninsula
called lower california, and chartered a brig
at Mazatian to convey his outfit across. The
brig made three trips, taking lumber, live
stock provi ons and implements, and on the
third the bon and his family and about thirty
retainers we e passengers. His intentions
were well known, and among his people on
his triu were five men who had taken service
with him to capture the brig and rob him of
his money. This plan was partly carried out.
When the brig had reached the Cape coast the
villains showed their hand, but such was the
resistance that a dozen persons were killed
before they got possession. Those left alive
were not permitted to land, but were crowded
into one of the brig's boats and sent adritt
having neither sail nor oars, food nor water.
The brig was then run up the Guif of California
about thirty miles, plundered, heles bored in
her bottom, and while she was sent adrint to
sink the pubbers pulled ashore in their boat.

The brig drove down the Guif and out to sea
and waterlogged. The people on the boat
drove out to sea, and after several days of terfible suffering reached fixelyila island, which is
125 miles southwest of the Cape. Here they
found water and food, but four died from exposure and exhaustion. They had not been on
the island quite two days when the waterlogged brig came in sight. It was midsionmer, with a fine spell of weather, and the survivors at once decided to cast their fate with
the brig. Her deck would have been awash
in a placid sea but for her bulwarks, and there
was not a dry spot aboard. The people got
some of the lumber from her hold and male
platforms, and as she had been left with all
salisset they determined to try and work her
across to the

only one sainor among the crowd, and nothing to eat except raw onlons and and with no water except that caught in blankets as a shower passed over. Cas on a ship lying in the port of Mazatas the Pengula came in one morning an after daylight, bringing the Don and who had survived. Her story had not who had survived. Her story had not ally tood when her yawl, containing the atmeers and murderers, also entered the trace of the brig wroked and of their fortunate escape in a, and this story, as I heard it confessed

fed, but our shouts of alarm had seen heard before sho was over.

a meneral rush to the bows of our we might see hetter, and we were done ounle of minutes that no done to lower away a tout, the lone in the water the Russian of under the surface, rolling back to elassiae went down. At that moment what rush to the surface close belong his tail about in a vicious way at lines, and was then apparently

day evening than in a Fifth avenue club is a whole way, and as soon who are the was hert.

A Pointe Youngster.

A Pointe Youngster.

From the Printer ship Printer in a Fifth avenue club is a whole week.

A Pointe Youngster.

From the Printer ship Printer in a Fifth avenue club is a whole week.

Two or three Senators are known to have candidates in grooming now. Almost every sonn man who has served as Secretary or club, and state Legislature thinks his future like in the direction of a reading derikable in according to the branches of th

were nine great slivers of oak from the broken keel sticking deep into his head, and in several cases the efforts of two men could not pull them out. While balling the case I found an iron spike, ten inches long, diven into the head full length. The right jaw was broken, and there were two long gashes across the head several inches deep, and wide enough to place the hand in. Whether the injuries received would have caused the old fellow's death I cannot say, as a while will carry off three or lour harpoons and still live his time out, but it was evident that he was badly broken up and had no spirit for light when we came up.

came up.

It was a bad loss for the Russians, but they took it so much to heart that we fell to ridicule them. It was two weeks before we could transfer them, and then there were only outleft. The others had jumped overboard in their despondency and committed suicide.

AMUSEMENT IN THE FRENCH QUARTER.

A Souday Evening Cafe Chantant Where New York Frenchmen Enjoy Social Life.

The nearest approach to a real bit of Paris in New York is on South Fifth avenue, a few doors below Washington square. There is a reproduction of a cafe chantant, and the only thing of its kind in New York. The French spoken here cannot be understood by a man who has learned all the French that he knows in a boarding school or college, but it is real French: not the French of the text books, but the kind that the ordinary people in Paris talk, with as much slang and dialect as is in the English spoken by people in certain wards in New York. After a Frenchman has worked hard all the week he wants to enjoy his Sunday with his family and the other people who came from his part of France. He dines in one of wide. The Dean was in the centre of this the restaurants along Beaver street, and which track. We had our eyes right on her as she within the last few years have become well known to most men who desire to try all kinds the particulars. It seemed to me as if there of cooking, and then he goes up to this little

club house in South Fifth avenue. that squail reached us, the line being as clear- the first floor of one of the old-time fashionable drinks are sold then, and the Frenchmen fear that if they should permit outsiders to come in complaint might be made against them for violating the excise law, and their Frenchmen of the neighborhood. Their names are enrolled, and the framed roll is hung on the wall. Any member can, of course, bring his friends in with him, and the way the reporter happened to be taken to the club was through an introduction from one of the habitues of an old French restaurant on Bleecker street, who drops into the club every Sunday after his dinner to hear the singing.

The front of the house is darkened on Sunday evening, though it is doubtful if much fault could be found with the way the beer and light wines are sold, as only members with their families, with occasional visitors, are permitted within. The reporter had been din-

over the gossip of the quarter. Among the prettiest pictures in the small hall were a tew girls who make artificial flowers and who were with young men, whose eyes were filled with gleans of the weather and havoring whits, that the hand of God guided and severything.

Some of the most astonishing sights that the hand of God guided and severything.

Some of the most astonishing sights that the hand of God guided and shaded have a few girls who make as showed that, though they probably worked in some hole or restaurant, they were in some hole or restaurant, they were maked to speak to use the weather Lady Blaike of Glasgow in miles west of Santiago. We had alies do for cutting in when a flussian hand a fiver some prince or other ording down to us out of the south, shall that she wanted to speak to us. Basing ships meet it is customary to all they call a "gain" or talk. The same dinner togother, compare notes, he but her pointers, and the crow which without meeting the other pointers, and the crow which the pointers, and the crow which all the and the concentration of its allowed to mingle the concentration of the south should be a strained by the concentration of the south should be a strained by the concentration of the south should be a strained by the concentration of the south should be a strained by the concentration of the south should be a strained by the concentration of the south should be a strained by the concentration of the south should be a strained by the concentration of the south should be a strained by the concentration of the south should be a strained by the concentration of the south should be a strained by the concentration of the south should be a strained by the concentration of the south should be a strained by the concentration of the south should be a strained by the concentration of the south should be a strained by the concentration of the south showed th

for. There was not much accompaniment to the singing, but at the end of everystauza, when the refrain came, many of the audience would join in it.

Some of the singers were women, but almost all were men. They are not hir d, but they are members of the club who entertain their fellow members of the club who entertain their fellow members and who are glad that they know how to sing and thus give pleasure. The men evidently, from their abnearance, worked ourling the wock and they were as knopy when singing as when drinking beer and joining in the refrains.

Some of the songs were encored, and one song, which told about a stroil in some park, with little birds sanning in the trees and the leaves of the trees waving, and the bright eyes of the girl and the finite of her ribbons and the perk of her bonnet, with some more such things, was encored several times. At the end of the sinner the verses told how the young man looked in the eyes of the young girl and each saw love there, it took two lines of french to say this, and every Frenchman in the room, especially the Frenchmen with the girls who make artified flowers during the week, sing this loudly and with the c. it was encored and the refrain came louder each time, while the face of the man who did the soil singing beaused with greater pleasure.

During the singing French waters would case around the beer and light wines. The officers of the society went from family to family, and there was a general circulation of people through the small hall. There were intermissions between the songs when the singers would go down among the audience and receive their many congratulations.

It was a pretty bit of New York lite of which most New Yorkers see nothing. It seemed a dirty that the excise laws made those pounds keep the irout of their hall dark and appoint a committee to see that no poleeman or stiangers got in-side. The singing wont on for hours. There was no drunkenness and not the slightest approach to it. It is doubtful it during the whole evening and yone there

READING CLERKS IN CONGRESS. The Beath of Nelli Brown Removes the

Only Successful One in Either House, WASHINGTON, June 15 .- The death a few days ago of Neill Brown. Jr., in Nashville, deprives Congress of the only satisfactory reading clerk that either the Senate or House has had for many years. The old saying that "No one can fill his place," as applied to Government officials, has fallen into disrepute of late, for, as a general thing, when an official dies or is removed, another at once steps into his shoes and finds them such a perfect fit that in an incredibly short space of time they do not even pinch. This will not be the case with Nelli Brown's successor, however. Good reading clerks for large assemblies are as scarce as hen's teeth, and as soon as Congress meets the question of where to find a man to take Brown's place will become a serious one, Tom Petit, Brown's companion at the reading clerk's desk in the House of Representatives, does fairly well, but he lacks the ready and easy articula tion and flow of words that characterized Brown's reading, and lacks also the technical education and general knowledge that enabled Brown to read intelligibly the numerous lawbreaking documents sent to the Clerk's desk during a session of Congress. Petit is by far the best reader remaining to Congress, however, and as a substitute did very well. Like Brown, he is a citizen of Tennessee, whose mountain air is said to materially aid in the development of the lungs.

It seems strange that among the vast army of Americans auxious to serve the Govern-ment for a salary there should be so lew with sufficient lung power and elecutionary training to satisfactorily fill the office of reading cierk in the House of Representatives. There was an explosion, and that she was interest.

Of water and then fell to pieces. To others still make one dive and was gone. To others still the frenchmen somewhat like the Arion they can do the work, but one trial demonstrates to their most sanguine friends that as the Requirement of the Requireme teen years ago, when the Republicans had redefined as a stone wall. A great shout was houses on the outskirts of Washington Square. control of the lower branch of Congress, hav-Outsiders are not admitted, and their presence ing been in a majority for several years, they is not desired. One reason for this is the excise laws. The ciub is open on Sundays, of clerks. These were Charles W. Clisbee course, and the weekly singing concerts are of Michigan and Dr. Mehaffey of Pennon Sunday evenings. Beer and light French evivania. Both were large, portly men. with deep chests and big voices. Having been carefully trained in the art of using their lungs and articulating powers to the best advantage, they could stand a great deal of pleasant Sunday reunions might be broken up.

The club or society includes all the leading clerks these two men were eminently successful. Congress was proud of their handsome figures and silver tongues, and they were constantly held up to the public gaze as the very models of what reading clerks should be. The Republicans were defeated. Clisbee and Mehalley were removed, and since that time Neill brown has been the only entirely capable Neill brown has been the only entirely capable and satisfactory reader in either House of Congress. When the Republicans secured control of the House again and made J. Warren Reiter Prosker they removed Messrs. Brown and Fett, who had served during the Democratic regime, and called back Clisbee and Mehaffey. But the glory of these old servants had departed; the bloom was off the peach, and the two old stagers were little better than the hundreds of novices who constantly press forward to urge their claims to being the linest readers in the country.

light whoes are sold, as only members with their families, with coessional visitors, are permitted within. The reportor hal been ding one veniture divides of notices who constantly gross forward ing one veniture divides of notices who constantly gross forward the gray-moustached Frenchman, who was slowly taking his coffee and smooking cigaratets. In the course of the conversation the French single gas discussed, and the Frenchman of ordered to take the reporter around to the French single gas discussed, and the Frenchman of the property vouched for should be summer to see that no one not a member of the cut of reportive vouched for should be summer to see that no one not a member of the cut of reportive vouched for should be summer to see that no one not a member of the cut of reportive vouched for should be summer to see that no one not a member of the cut of reportive vouched for should be summer to see that no one not a member of the cut of

section with such clearness and intelligibility that the words can be distinctly understood in the most remote corners of the vast half. Members who sit on the rear selas of vast half. Members who sit on the rear selas of vast was furnished and annoyed when they lose come immotiont and annoyed when they lose words and sentences here an ither, and for the past two or three years there have been found in the read reports or call the roll. Offentimes when the sessions have been proformed and the reading constant both Brown and Feit have broken down completed by, and then the as-istant clerks, doorkeepers, and even members themselves have coloniously and the reading constant both Brown and Feit have broken down completed by, and then the as-istant clerks, doorkeepers, and even members themselves have coloniously the coloniously and even members themselves have coloniously and tre-oried to even in the invest extreme cases, when the regular clerks were physically exhausted.

In the Senate chamber matters are even worse than in the House of Representatives, and when the Senators proved have the regular clerks who was even comparatively officient or who could read so that his words it were distinct enuously that the more than lifteen years since this most dignified legislative body has enjoyed the blessing of a reading clerk of the Senator diversity of the Senators up to the day of his death, but he could not road well, and no or has yet been found who can satisfied many the senators up to the day of his death, but he could not road well, and no one has yet been found who can satisfied the selection, year after year, of secretaries and chief clerks, none of whom could read a document distinctly and intelligibly. During the few kentlesson of which we have

a position to boast that they have as good a reading clerk as Neill Brown was in the House. Brown received a salary of \$3,600, as dees Petit, who shared with him the labors at the desk of the reading clerk. The work is much more arduous and confining in the House than in the Senate.

As soon as the news of Mr. Brown's death reached Washington the Clerk of the House, Gen. Clark, appointed Brown's young son as his successor. Of course, there are no duties to be performed until Congress meets again, and then a new clerk will be appointed. The salaries paid to the men who sit at the Secretary's desk in the Senato are as follows: Chief clerk, \$1,000; principal clerk and minute and journal clerk, each \$2,502. The two former officials do nearly all of the reading, although others might be pressed into service if they displayed an aptitude for the work required. There is considerable talk among the Republican Senators of forcing a complete reorganization of the official force next winter, but, whether this can be accomplished or not, it is certain that some man who is a good reader will be appointed even if it is found necessary to advertise for him.

WHAT ARE MADSTONES?

From the St. Louis Republic.

Most of Them are Fossil Coral-The Ques-tion of Their Virtue Considered.

ties of Them are Fessil Coral—The Questies of Their Virtue Considered.

Prom the St. Louis Republic.

What are madistones? Geologically, the writer can speak of quite a number he has seen and of others he has heard described. They seem to be mostly fossil corals. During the great mad-dog scare at Hannibal Mo. some three years ago, a number of madistones from various sections of the country were obtained by the Mayor of that city. The majority of these stones were Devonlan favosites. At least three madstones the writer has seen were fossil coral from the lower silurian, while others are tertiary fossils. In some instances the virtues of a madistone are claimed for those singular calcult, or bails of lime and hair that are sometimes found in the stomach of the ox.

One object used its a madistone in Illinois ta said to have been taken from an ancient mound in Kentneky. It is one of those pretty perforated badge stones made of varietated slate, and made by the old mound builders. I was unable to see that it had absorbent qualities. Other forms of rock, such as tufa from thermal springs, lava and stones of volcanic origin, have been used as madistones, but a majority of these objects claimed as remedial agents are, as before remarked, found to be ancient coralines. The most irregular stories are sometimes told of the origin of madistones he had some and stones of which the stemach of a beef and had been formed there, vot almost any geologist would recognize in the stone and of slurian coral.

Another madistone, widely known and much used, has its history given as of meteoric origin, having been picked up near the spot where a large meteor was once seen to descend to the earth. This madistone, widely known and much used, has its history given as of meteoric origin, having been picked up near the spot where a large meteor was once seen to descend to the earth. The madistone, widely known and much used, has its history given as of meteoric origin, having been picked up near the spot where a large meteor was once seen

Calhoun county, Illinois.

Now we come to the most important question in this investigation. What evidence have we that madstones really have the virtue ascribed to them of removing virus from the human system? Are they really of any benefit?

The last question is very much more easily answered than the first. In the first question it is very difficult to get evidence that the bite of the dog has left any virus in the system of the person bitten. It is probably very soldom that we have positive evidence that the dog was mad, or had real rables. Negative evidence is not always convincing. Among the country folk, where the madstone is mostly used, volumes of evidence could be obta ned that would read well, but it might not all be reliable. Of the matter professional and scientific men know little or nothing, from the fact that it is thought to be dangerous to their reputation to take especial interest in such investigation.

We knew of a prominent physician who went off into an adjoining State to have a madstone applied to a wound made by a dog thought to be rabid. He acknowledged that his mind felt relieved afterward, but claimed that any benefit to be derived fir m a madstone was simply in this relief from apprehension.

One peculiarity about the application of fossil coralities is their strange adhesion at times, to wounds. The writer hapeeued one day to see a noted madstone applied to three children two boys and addred, seeming to absorb something from the wound but a ter fifteen on the hunds or arm. The stone, after being placed in boiling water, was amplied to absorb something from the wound but a ter fifteen on the hunds or farm. The stone, after being belied again and applied to the wound on the second day it would not adhere, but did so to the wound on the gulfsarm. The excled parents of these children started home, apparently satisfied that a great calamity had been averted. We could only wish we knew that were true. These children had been treated a man and his wife madstone. This nam was also a farmer

the whole was a near house, especially and blood from the floor of the period and blood from the floor of the period and blood from the floor of the period of the production of the period of the per

THE MYSTERIES OF MALARIA

It is an Affection of the Blood which Can be From the Nimeteenth Century,

A few years ago a lady residing in a healthy part of St. Petersburg fell ill of malarial fever. There was no doubt as to the nature of the malady. Nevertheless, a mystery hung over the case, for the hady had not intelly visited any other malarial district, but had been hiving at home in a locality purely non-malarious. The mystery was further increased by the net that so long as the pattent remained in her bedroom the discuss yielded to the usual remedies; but on removing to the slitting room a relapse invariably followed, and fover with all the characteristic symptoms set in once more. For some months these alternations continued, until the destor's suspectors were aroused by observing that while plants were growing in the sitting-room they were absent from the bedroom. Inquiring into their history, he found they had been sent direct trems a district known to be malarious. On getting rid of the minute a complete recovery followed, and the mystery was explained.

This is no exceptional case, for its history, with many others from different quarters of the globe, was sent by Prot, von Lichwald to Profs. Tommast-ruded and klebs, on the publication of their researches on malaria in 1873. They had then proved that it was possible to produce malarial fever by placing malarial soil in conditions processely similar to those of the garden mound in flower pots. In the bounder of this Russian lady all the conditions required for the active development of malarial fever were present. First, the seeds of the living cause were lying unsuperted in the mould. The oxygen was naturally provided in the air of the room; in fact, the three indispensable coxygen, and heart were all there.

What, then, is this invisible agent which carries sickness and possible death so far affeld, and has the power to weaken the energy and stunt the growth of those who are doomed to live on malarious self? We do not live, said an inhabitant of the Pontine marshes to a stranger: "we die." Malaria constitutes the chief obstacle to the exploration and A few years ago a lady residing in a healthy

of the Southern States of America, which flourished so long as they were cultivated by the negro race, which, better than any other, resists its action.

In some of the upper provinces of India even birds and beasts have to migrate during the unnealthy time of year. The late Bishop lieber gives the following striking pleture of the influence of materia in that portion of the globe:

I asked Mr. Boulderson if it were true that the monkeys forsook these woods during the unwhorse-me months, he answered has not the monkeys only, but everything which has the breath of life instinctively deserts then from the testimany of April to terober. The tigers go up the hills the antelopes and wild hose make incursions into the cultivated pain, and those persons such as dak-hearers or military officers who are obliged to traverse the forest in the intervening months agree that not so much as a bid can be heard or seen in the frainting soliting.

Yet during the time of the heaviest rains while the water fans in torrents and the cloudy sky tends to prevent evaporation from the ground the forest may be nassed with tolerable safety. It is in the extreme heat and immediately after the rains have ceased, in May, the latter rain of august, and the early pair of explember that it is most deadly. In October the anionals return on the end of that month the woodcutters and the middle of Nevember to March troops pass and repass, and with common precaution or risk is apprehended.

Until recent vears so little was known of the very cause of this disease, that Sir Thomas Waters of the back the back the state of the control of the series of the control of I asked Mr. Boulderson if it were true that the mon-

cracause of this disease, that Sir I homas Wat-son, in his book on the "Practice of Physic," pub-lished in 1871, gives the following explanation: The effluvia which form the sole exciting cause of in-termittent and remittent fevers are believed to proceed from the surface of the earth, and are probably gaseoms or actifering at any rate, they are involved in the at-mosphere. But they are imperceptible by any of our senses. Of their physical or chemical quanties we really know nothing.

At the very time these words were written the first streak of fight was beginning to break through the darkness of centuries, for two scientific investigators—Drs. Land and Terriad of Rome—were then devoting themselves to the subject. The results of their first observations were communicated to the medical section of the eleventh congress of scientists on the 19th of October, 1873. Looking back, it is curious to notice the extraordinary difficulties of this research, for, though they had come to the true conclusion that malaria was caused by a parasite, yet, fearing to be misled by fallacious a quearances, they ultimately abandoned this theory and maintained instead that "malaria consisted in a cacherie verieve excelling product, generated by patrefaction of alge and other plants."

"malaria consisted in a cadaverie vegetable prosuet generated by patrofaction of aiga and other plants."

In order to prove the direct connection between passed to prove the direct connection between passed to prove the direct connection between passed to prove the direct of experiments on guinear pigs with mad from the marshes of Osta. In this way they succeeded in producting actificial malaria in animals. The marked characteristic of malaria is the appearance of black pigment in the blood, with enlarged spleen, &c. The all-important black pigment was found in the blood of the inoculated animals, but, for various scientific reasons into which it is unnecessary to enter, the experiments were not ensidered conclusive.

It was therefore arranged, after a meeting of naturalists at cassel in 1887, that Tommasticuded and I'rot, his bestoned simily and define the tool of malaria in the Agro Romano in the course of the bollowing winter. Here, accordingly, we find them pursuage their perilious researches in the ver heart of the deadly Postine marshes. They entered on their campaign with a complete laterie of a scener, including an instrument decised by kilets, which enabled them to examine the air. In a most all cases the character stic black pigment was found in the blood, the solven was enlarged, and in the lymph they discovered many brilliant, actively moving, oval bodies.

While these experiments with the air and soil of infected lands were being conducted, other conticres. Marcharava and Celli, were giving their attention to the clinical aspects of

determines, not that which causes, the development of the disease.

Subjoined is a classification of the countries of the world in respect to malaria, kindly sent to me by Mr. William North:

PLANT CATEGORY—HIGHER DESSES OF INTERNAT.

FIRST CATROORY—HIGHEST DEGREE OF INTERNATChas I.—Sengal; coasts of Guif of Guinea; West Coast
of Africa as far as the inventicit parallel of south latitude, Madagascar; the fulanias.
Class II.—India, Cochin; hins: Ceylon; Afghanistan;
Burnish; Siam, the whole of the Malay and Philippide
Arcitipeiago, New Guinea, Nobia; parts of Abysalinia
and the Soudan and Central America.
Class III.—Katt Coast of Africa; Egypt, coast, line of
Arabia; Mexico, China proper; the Brazils and Peru.

—ECONG CATROONY.

Class I — Tripoll; Algeria, Morocco; the Cape Verde Islands, and the onace of the Salara.

Class I.—Tripoll; Algeria, Morocco; the Cape Verde Islands, and the onace of the Salara.

Class II.—Turkey in Furipe, Greece; Islands of the Archipelago; Fardinia; Maita, Sicily, parts of Italy Class III.—Roumania, Hungary, Italy, Corsica, Spain; Portugal, Southern Ruesla, and a large part of the United States.

THIRD CATEGORY. Southern Sweden; Donmark; Heigium and Holland Germany; France: La Piaia; Chili and the Islands o Madeira, Hourbon, and St. Heleux.

Madera, Hourbon, and St. Heleua.

FORHIR CATEGORY. NO MALARIA OR IMBIGNIFICANY.

The British Islands, Norway; the northern parts

Rweden, Finland, and Russia, all North America abo

the fiftieth parallel of north latitude. Urugusy: t

Argentine Republic and Patagonia, Northern China,

most all Sileria and the greater part of Japan; No

Zealand, and the southern parts of Australia. ELIZA PRIESTLY.

WESTERN FARM MORTGAGES. Some Facts and Figures that Contradict the Assertions or Free Traders, From the American Economist.

Assertions of Free Traders.

We are embled from the data we have already published to summarize with substantial exactness the extent of the mortgage indebtedness of the Western farms. It is quite important that the real facts be known, so that no faise alarm shall be created and no social discontent shall be engendered. The most absurd statements have been propagated for political effect. As is well known, it has been positively asserted, and wickedly and faisely as well, that the Western farmers of this country are generally backrupt, are losing money, and being eaten up by mortgages and taxes. All this bogus calamity has been cooked up for the purpose of charging it to protection. We fortunately have official fluores enough from the States f. rming the great central wheat and corn belt to set at rest all these victous inventions. The size and quality of the fabrications in this line may be learned from a single example. During the campaign the Aces Fork Times asserted that the farm mortgages in Hilmols amounted to \$120,000,000.000; the NL Louis Republic put it at \$3,000,000,000; the NL Louis Republic put it at \$123,733,008. Of this sum \$20,633,072 is for deferred payments on the purchase money. The indebtedness for loans is only 10,52 per cent, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics that the total mortgage indebtedness on Hilmols farms is \$123,733,008. Of this sum \$20,603,072 is for deferred payments on the purchase money. The indebtedness for loans is only 10,52 per cent, on the census valuation of 1880, and the average rate of interest 5,00 per cent, of this mortgage debt is owed in the State of Hilmols.

In Michigan, we learn from the current report, of the Bureau of Labor that there are 90,803 farms. Their assessed valuation is \$194,854,833. They are mortgaged to the smount of \$37,489,372, being 19,2 per cent, of their assessed valuation is \$194,854,633. They are mortgage of the financial situation of Ohio farmers, that their investments in town or village property, in bonds or raliroad stock, and shares in m We are enabled from the data we have al

Mr. Atkinson, the well-known economic writer, took occasion to investigate the matter from the side of the mortgage loan companies, ills conclusions were published in Irradstreet's for Nov. 12, 1887. Here are some of them:

"The reduction in the rate of interest has been from 10 per cent, annual interest and 10 per cent, commission on a five years' mortgage to an average of 6% to 7% per cent, at the present time, without commission.

"Many of those to whom loans were first made are now lenders through the same corporations.

porations.

"The present conditions indicate widespread "The present conditions indicate widespread and almost universal prosperity."

The farmer, as a rule, knows very well that individually he is in no danger of a foreclosure and the Sheriff. It will be some comfort to him to know that his neighbor in the next county is exempt from the like visitations. The "lecturers" of our friends, the grangers, ought to rejoice that their own occupation is gone and cease their whining, which at best is only an intentation upon the manifess of the only an immutation upon the manliness of the Western larmer.

HER HAIR TURNED WHITE.

The Vision of which Miss Johanson Tells in Accounting for It.

From the Minneapolis Tribune.

A young lady in whose face a look of perfect handless always beams, and whose voice in the hold of the hill the perfect handless always beams, and whose voice in the action of the hill among those who have been ascediated with her in Minneapolis and have heard it believe that her exploit in the hill and handless always beams, and whose voice in the hill and then let the hill and seen to sight and wender of the world among those who have been ascediated with her in Minneapolis and have heard it believe that her exploit it. She is twenty years of account hair is as white as snow, silky, and so long that it fails in a braid well down toward the ground. Her name is Wendels Johanson, and she has been in Alimsapolis for some morths, living the rise of the one of whom the post same. It turned the one of whom the post same, it turned a vision, so she says. She believes that a vision, so she says. She believes the analysis of the one of whom the post same. It turned the one of whom the post same, it turned a vision, so she says. She believes the respective to the case of her own redemption. Those who know her say that her post part of the case of her own redemption. Those who know her say that her they have an itself the such as one manner than the post years of mental and bodily anguish as did that of the other ways. When the post same, it turned the case of her own redemption. Those who know her say that her they have a vision, so she says. She believes the same of the case of her own redemption. Those who know her say that her they have a vision, so she says. She believes that he was a vision, so she says. She believes that he was a vision of her own redemption. Those who know her say that her they have a vision of her own redemption. Those who know her say that her post part of the case and are puzzled over it, and physical post of the case and are puzzled over it, and physical post of the case and are puzzled over it, and physical post of the case and are puzzled over it, and physical post of the case and are puzzl

UNCLE JOE SHRESTER'S RIDE.

Temperance Story, with an Old Toper's Fledge at the End of It. "I s'pose that about the suddenest and

most lasting case of turning over a new leaf in he matter of tarrying too long at the wine cup was that of Uncle Joe Shoester a jolly old Pennsylvania Dutch farmer who lives up our way." said John Newberger of Berks county.
"Uncle Joe had been for forty years chiefly conspicuous as a citizen through his perennial conviviality. A robust bachelor, with plenty of money, he had been able to maintain an almost uninterrupted jag for twoscore years. without having to carry with it a single care. either financial, physical, or mental-a condition, in the estimation of many of his fellow citizens, so entirely blissful as hardly to be classed among things of the earth earthy. There were few nights in the week when Joe's faithful bay mare Betsey could not be seen tied to the tavern hitching post in the village near which Uncle Joe's farm lay, waiting patiently for the coming of her master, when his libations with an always willing collection of loungers in the bar room had produced a certain condition of booziness in Uncle Joe that made him no longer agreeable or profitable company, at which stage he was always conducted to his horse and helped upon her back. Uncle Joe never had much control of his physical or mental faculties at such times, so long as he was afoot, but the moment he was in the saddle on Betsey's back he straightened up like a major, and was invariably delivered safe and sound at his farm house door. As soon as Joe would become settled in his saddle and the bridle reins were placed in his hands Bet-

soy would start homeward like a shot.
"When Joe was at that stage in his cups the boys used to play all sorts of tricks and jokes on him, the general obliquity of his discernment making him an easy and most credulous victim. Joe took but little notice of his surroundings at such times. In one of the Laneaster county towns, not far from Joe's farm, there is a man who has a remarkable genius for carving and modelling efficies of animals out of wood. He is really an artist in his line.

there is a man who has a remarkable genius for carving and modelling efficies of animals out of wood. He is really an artist in bis line. An instance of his skill in counterfeiting an animal to the life was once shown by a wooden dog he had carved for a patron. He had finished the image and placed it outside of his shop near the sidewalk. A vagrant cosch dog that came along soon afterward stopped in front of the wooden dog, bristled up and growled, and then pitched into the mock dog with a savageness and earnestness that left no doubt in the minds of these who witnessed the assault that the coach dog was deceived by the cunning of the artist into believing the wooden dog a real one. The coach deg did not discover his error until he had wiped up the sidewalk with the linage several times and knocked its legs off. Then the real dog sneaked away with his tail between his legs, looking confused and ashamed.

"This artist in wood carving reclved an order one day from a harness dealer in Reading to chop out a life-sized bay horse, which the merchant wanted to stand outside his store as algn. The horse was to be built standing at rest, in an easy, horselike pose, and to be mounted on four large, sa-y-running casters, so that it could be moved in and out of the store with the least possible wear and tear on the cierk. This order was executed in a manner that aroused the enthusiasm and wonder of all who saw it. It was so natural, some declared, that if the wooden horse had neighed it wouldn't have surprised them. The wooden horse troom to woo conviviality. While he was thus engaged, some of the boys were seized with an idea that they thought promised brilliant results. They surrentificanly removed the wooden horse from the shed, put a sadide and bridle on it, and taking Uncle Joe's Betsey from the tavern hitching post tied the counterfeit horse in her place. Betsey they safely housed in the shed. The might was dark, and about 10 o'clock Joe came out of the tavern with one of his largest cargoes aboard. Some of the boys

she in Minneapolis and have beard the arthops carry which she tails. Moreover, the level space story which she to the supernatural persence has something of the supernatural persence has something of the supernatural persence has something of the supernatural persence has been in Minneapolis for some morths. Hills that it had seen the supernatural that it has braid world down toward the ground that it had in a braid world down toward the ground the personnel of thinks are some morths. Hills were had been in Minneapolis for some morths. Hills were had been in Minneapolis for some morths. Hills were had been in Minneapolis for some morths. Hill the work is going about dong 2,0,0,1. High the personnel of thinks are not from hong years of the case of whom the basel are of the case of the case of whom the basel are of the case of the case of the case and are purited over it and byte while there are the definition of the damed that filled of the personnel than the surface of the case and are purited over it, and byte of the case and are purited over it, and byte of the case and are purited over it, and byte of the case and are purited over it, and byte of the case and are purited over it, and byte of the case and are purited over it, and byte of the case and are purited over it, and byte of the case and are purited over it, and byte of the case and are purited over the case of the ca